

THE SPECIES OF AMPHIZOA (COLEOPTERA)

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In the last number of this journal¹ I described as new a species of *Amphizoa* which differed greatly from the well-known *Amphizoa insolens* Lec., as well as from another species which I had labeled as *Amphizoa lecontei* Matth. This latter I now find was incorrectly named. The species which I described as *planata*, I also find agrees in every particular with the original description of *lecontei* and will, therefore, have to be reduced to synonymy. My wrongly identified species being without a name, and eminently distinct from both *insolens* and the true *lecontei*. I will now describe, and at the same time give a corrected key.

Key for the separation of the American species of *Amphizoa* Lec:

Elytra evenly convex from side to side.

Prothorax deeply sinuate in front of hind angles, in general broadest at middle and markedly crenulate along lateral margin anteriorly; color coal black; elytra very irregularly and coarsely rugose especially at sides; average length 12 mm. Alaska, British Columbia, Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains to Mount San Bernardino, California.....*insolens* Lec.

Prothorax hardly sinuate in front of hind angles, generally broadest at base; color black with sides of prothorax, elytral intervals and parts of underside somewhat rufous; elytra almost smooth; average length 14 mm. North-bend, Washington.....*striata* sp. nov.

Elytra flattened at middle; fifth interval strongly elevated; prothorax hardly sinuate in front of hind angles, in general broadest at base; color black or somewhat rufous in places; average length 12-13 mm. British Columbia through Rocky Mountains to Alberta, Idaho, and Wyoming.....*lecontei* Matth.

***Amphizoa striata* Van Dyke, new species.**

Slightly larger in size than either *insolens* or *lecontei* and more convex; black with sides of prothorax, elytral intervals, margins of epipleuræ and legs somewhat rufous. Head with front longitudinally bisulcate, sparsely punctured behind, finely punctate and rugose in front; antennæ reaching beyond middle of prothorax, third seg-

¹ A New Species of *Amphizoa* (Coleoptera), by Edwin C. Van Dyke, Pan-Pacific Entomologist, Vol. III, No. 3 (January, 1927), pp. 97, 98.

ment about twice as long as broad, outer segments about one and a half times as long as broad. Prothorax twice as broad as long; base truncate, apex deeply emarginate; sides hardly sinuate in front of hind angles, therefore almost straight to middle, thence strongly convergent to acute front angles, the hind angles subacute, the margin slightly crenulate; disk flattened with slightly impressed anterior and posterior transverse impressions, finely punctate and rugose. Elytra one-third longer than broad, broadly rounded at humeri, slightly arcuate at sides and gradually narrowed to apex; disk strongly evenly convex; striæ faintly impressed and punctured, marked by a series of quadrate black maculations, the intervals all distinctly defined by the lighter coloration; general surface almost smooth and slightly shining. Length, 14 mm.; breadth, 7 mm.

Holotype (No. 2463, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and three paratypes collected by myself on a log jam in a small stream entering the Snoqualamie river near Northbend, Kings County, Washington, July 11, 1920.

This species is slightly larger, more convex and much smoother than either *insolens* or *lecontei*. Its prothorax simulates that of the latter, but the hind angles are not so acute. Its color pattern is also quite distinctive and fairly constant in the four specimens examined.

NOTE ON OXYBELUS sp.

In the back-yard garden of my home in San Francisco I have been observing this quick fly-catching wasp. It was burrowing into the ground whilst, with its third pair of legs, it firmly grasped a stout fly (*Lucilia cæsar* L.). The victim was much larger, with its whole body projecting out behind the little wasp, presenting a very curious appearance. Oxybelus can easily be distinguished by remarkable structural characters, two broad scale-like forms (squamæ) projecting back from the metanotum, and a median long substantial spine borne by the base of the propodeum. Also the inner margin of the eyes are convex, and the submarginal and first discoidal cells of the anterior wings are confluent. It is probably a western form of *O. quadrinotatus* Say.—C. L. Fox.